TWO WEEKS

LATER FROM CALIFORNIA. GRIVAL OF THE STAR OF THE WEST.

8625,000 IN GOLD.

The steemship Star of the West of the Nicaragua fine, Thomas M ner, commander, with 500 passengers

and \$626,000 in specie, a rived last ovening.

The steamship Star of the West arrived outward at Panta Arena on the morning of the 16th inst., connecting with the steamship Pacific, Capt. E. Wakeman, which left San Francisco on the 1st at 2 P. M., with 600 passengers for New-York and New-Orleans.

The United States Mail steamer John L. Stephens LA San Francisco the same day with passengers for

the Atlantic per the Panama route.

The San Juan River is now in excellent heating con dition, and hereafter (a new feature in this route) the passengers will proceed from the steamships direct to the lake steamers without changing as heretofore at the Rapids of Machuca and Castelle, thus avoiding any ay at those places.

The steamship 8 ar of the West left Punta Arenas on the afternoon of the 16th, and arrived on Sunday at 1 P. M. off Sandy Hook, but owing to a dense fog was mable to come in. Her passage 7 days and 20 hours.

Left in port at San Juan del Norte, her Britannie Majesty's steam frigate Buzzard, and the French steambigate Acheron, awaiting the arrival of the Kinney expedition; Royal Mail West India steamship Toviot to sail next day for Aspinwail. United States sloop-ofwar St. Marys left San Juan del Sur on the 7th inst.,

for Realejo-all well on board. The following is the specie list of the steamer Star

of the West: Wells, Fargo & Co....\$150, 00 Charles Morgan, Esq...\$23 500

Star of the West, Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express, and J. W. Sallivan, News-Agent at San Francisco, for

SUMMARY OF THE FORTNIGHT'S NEWS. Fro T e Alta California.

The past fortnight has been characterized by no very

important events. The weather throughout the State has maintained that evenuess and salubrity which has always pleced California far in advance of her sister States in that respect. Accounts from the interior give glowing descriptions of the beauty of the country and the general prosperity of the various branches of

and the general prosperity of the various branches industry.

The case of the mutinous seamen on board the clipper-ship John Land was brought before the United States District Court on the 15th inst. The crew, who were indicted for mutiny, were discharged on the ground that after Capt. Percival had once resigned command of his ship the contract between him and the crew ceased. The claim of the master and crew of the D. M. Hall is yet under adjudication, and will probably not be soon decided. The John Land was libeled immediately on her arrival from Tahiti. She entered this port on the 13th inst.

In the political world of San Francisco all has been sair. Under the new charter the election for city officials.

ibeled immediately on her arrival from Tabiti. She entered this port on the 13th inst.

In the political world of San Francisco all has been astir. Under the new charter the election for city officers took place on the 28th inst. The isans, it was renerally understood, were to be between the Know-Nothings, comprising the orein-born population of the city and the entire strength of the two wings of the old Democratic party. The latter held a convention on the evening of the 24th, when the following nominations were made: For Mayor, James Van Ness: Controller, A. J. Moulder: City Surveyor, J. J. Hoff; City Attorney, C. D. Judah; City Treasurer, Wm. McKibben; Tax Collector, W. G. Ross; City Marshal, Major Thomas Glenn: Harbor Master, John B. Schaffer; Clerk of Superior Court, H. J. Labatt. The nominations of the Know-Nothings were made May 23, and were as follows: For Mayor, S. P. Webb; Controller, Wm. Sherman; Surveyor, Geo. Ryder; Attorney, Baille Peyton; Treasurer, David S. Turner, Tax Collector, Edward Batturs; Harbor Master, George Garwood; City Marshal, Hampton North; Clerk of Superior Court, J. B. McMinn. Numerous public demonstrations were unde on the Democratic side from the day of their nominations up to that of the election, and probably more exitement, in a quiet way, was rife pending the struggle than during any other municipal election since the organization of the city government of San Francisco. It was generally regarded as a test struggle between the foreign and native-born citizens, and as such the result was looked forward to with an intensity of interest seldom equaled.

The election took place on May 28, and on the 30th the following result was known throughout the city:

Mayor—James Van Nees, Democrat, 65 majority.

Treasure—Wm. McKibben, Democrat, 154 majority.

the following result was known throughout and expendence of the Mayor-James Van Nees, Democrat, 45 majority.

Treasurer—Wm. McKlibnen, Democrat, 45 majority.

Controller—Andrew J., Monder, Democrat, 45 majority.

Tax Collector—Edw. T. hantura, K. N., 500 majority.

Harbor Muster—George B, Schaffer, Democrat, 141 majority.

City Marshal—Hampton North, K. N., 3 majority.

City Marshal—Hampton North, K. N., 3 majority.

City Athracy—Baile Peyton, K. N., 54 majority.

Surrepe—J. J. Hoff, Dem., 314 majority.

For Aldermen and Assistant Aldermen the following

continutes were elected:

COMMON COUNCIL.

Midermen.—let Ward, Chas. H. Gorser, Democrat; 2d Ward, Joseph Hopkins, Democrat; 3d Ward, C. W. Hathaway, Know-Nothing; 4th Ward, J. W. Brittan, Know-Nothing; 3th Ward, J. M. T. wk-bavy, Know-Nothing; 6th Ward, R. W. Shoeun, Democrat; 7th Ward, R. Rankin, Know-Nothing; 8th Ward, Wm. Greene, Democrat; 2d Ward, Chas. Wilson, Democrat; 2d Ward, R. J. Tobin, Democrat; 3d Ward, E. P. Peckham, Know-Nothing; 4th Ward, Wm. Greene, Democrat; 1th Ward, Chas. Wilson, Democrat; 2d Ward, R. J. Tobin, Democrat; 3d Ward, E. P. Peckham, Know-Nothing; 4th Ward, Chas. H. Berlett, Know-Nothing; 6th Ward, J. Van De Water, Democrat; 7th Ward, W. H. How, Know-Nothing; 3th Ward, J. B. Beldeman, Democrat; New gold placers have been opened in Siskiyou County, afferding a field for thousands of laborers.

Our markets are filled with delicious fruit, the product of the gardens around San Francisco, and showing to what an extent all the delicacies of the orehard and garden may be produced under the genial influence of a California climate.

During eight days, counting from May 8, 40,302,77 ounces of gold were deposited at the United States Branch Mint in this city, valued at about a million of dellars.

The reported defalcation of Angus Frierson, in De-

The reported defalcation of Angus Frierson, in Dethe reported detaleation of Angus Frierson, in De-cember last, is correct; his deficits amount to about \$177,000. Mr. Frierson was formerly financial man-ager of Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Banking and Express es-tablishment in Sagranague.

ablishment in Sacramento. \$1,216,323 55 went forward in gold dust to the East-

\$1,216,323 55 went forward in gold dust to the Eastern States by the steamers Sonora and Uncle Sam, on the afterneon of the 17th; 1,120 passeagers also left the State by these ships, and 876 arrived on the same day in the John L. Stephens.

Since our last semi-weekly summary the following vessels have arrived from the Eastern States: ship Herald of the Morning, May 16, 99 days from New-York; ship Metropolitan, May 21, 133 days from New-York; ship Adelaide, 250, 21, 114 days from New-York.

The gold mines of "San Francisco del Oro," shout

York.

The gold mines of "San Francisco del Oro," about so leagues back of Acapulco, are creating some attention from the speculative portion of our community.

A cargo of terrapins (some weighing nearly a quarter of a tun) has lately arrived in this city. They are from the Gallapagos Islands.

The gambling law went into operation on the 17th of May, when all the gambling saloous in the State were what up forever.

were shut up forever.

A sail boat was capsized on the 1th May in the Asail boat was capsized on the 1th May in the barbor, and a man named H. J. Mullon, Cook of the United States cutter Ewing, was drowned. His body was found floating near Mare Island a few days after, and was decently interred.

The schooner Julius Pringle arrived in this harbor the schooner Julius Pringle arrived in this harbor.

The schooner Julius Pringle arrived in this harvor on the 17th inst. in fifty days from San Juan del Sur. She now returns from her unsuccessful voyage to the Coces Islands, which expedition was organized some menths since for gold-digging tury-oses.

The great musget of gold which has been on exhibition at the banking institution of James King of Win, has been smelled down and nots the owner taxes.

In theatricals there has been no remarkable change in this city. Since the grand explosion among the Opera troupe at the Metropolitan, that theater has been occupied by the Rousett sisters and Miss Daven-

been occupied by the Rousest sisters and Miss Davenport, who has appeared in two or three leading parts. At the American, the usual excellent slock company has been playing to good houses and 'Midsummer Night's Dream' has been brought out on a scale of grace and splendor. The Italian Opera Troupe have opened the old Union Theater on their own account, giving the weekly representations to fashiotable audiences. The San Francisco Minstrels, after a short sojourn to the mines, have returned and have removed their laughable performances.

The ship Chariotte took fire from spontaneous combustion in the cargo of coal on the leth inst. and it

bustion in her cargo of coal on the leth inst. and it was found necessary to senttle her to save the ship. The cargo was not damaged.

The cargo was not damaged.

A shocking murder has been committed at Contra Costa, the perpetrators of which have not yet been upprehended. Mr. J. P. Gelmore, residing about with miles from Oakland, was the victim.

Addama Anna Bishop and Bochea are giving conferenced by when

Snow is yet lying several feet in depth on the Sierra Nevada Mountaine.

A fight between two men named Prancisco Cruciana and Charles Lambert took place on the Pulgas Rauch near this city on the list last, in which the former was instantly killed.

An Irishman named Edward Dunn attempted to commit suicide on the night of the 21st by cutting his

An Irishman named Edward Dann Attempted to commit suicide on the night of the Itst by cutting his throat with a penknife. He was saved by careful attention and carried to the Marine Hospital.

After a veral weeks discussion the Beard of County Supervisors have determined to purchase the lot and building situated at the corner of Greenwich and Jones sie, for a County Hospital. An appropriation of \$24,000 has been made for the purchase. The State having resigned all interest in the old State Marine Hospital, all the County and city indigent sick will henceforf be at the expense of the county, and the above provision has been made for their accommodation. The number is now 150.

The sentence of death pernounced upon John Blake for murder has been communed by Gov. Bigler 50 one year's imprisonment in the State Prison. He was to have been lung on the 25th of May.

The creditors and time-certificate holders of the late has king house of Page, Bacon & Co. have held several large meetings in the Merchants Exchange, and at the banking house, relative to the refusal of Mr. Daniel D. Page to make the parties whole who came for exactly an account as the language and a second at the country as the co

at the banking house, relative to the refusal of Mr. Daniel D. Page to make the parties whole who came forward two months since to austain the house at the time of its first surpension. Committees have been appointed to examine the accounts and affairs generally. Finally, at a meeting on the 29th of May, Mr. C. K. Garrison came forward and pledged his property to the amount of \$450,000 in support of the house by way of securing the reditors and staying all further legal proceedings. The proposition seems to have given very general satisfaction and the creditors are looking forward with renewed hope to being finally indemnified. The proceedings at these several meetings, and the general correspondence and all matters

ings, and the general correspondence and all matte in our will be found in the steamer Alta California. The affairs of Adams & Co. are now being investi-gated in the Fourth District Court. It has been de-

gated in the Fourth District Court. It has been decided by Judge Lake that bankers are entitled to the benefit of the Insolvent law.

News has been published in The Alta California of the fugitive forger, G. J. Hubert Sanders, who was last heard from at Honolulu, en route for Hong Kong in the bark Elvira Harbees. He was said to have very little money with him.

very little money with him.
Our dates from the Sandwich Islands are to May 5.

There was no news of importance.

A fire took place on the night of May 25, near the United States Marine Hospital, at which about \$1,200 worth of hay was destroyed. Another, on the morning of the 27th, destroyed the interior of house of illfame on Dupont-st.

FROM THE SOUTH.

We have dates from Les Augeles to May 23, Santa

Barbara to May 24, and San Diego to May 19.

Schools IN Santa Barbara.—The School Commissioners of our county, says The Gazette, are certainly worthy of praise for the manner in which they have conducted the business of the Public Schools. Under the tuition of Don Pablo Carceela, the schoolars, who now amount to sixty, are making rapid progress in the different branches of education.

that two skeletons were found by some vaqueros durthat two skeeds week, between the Rancho de la Paris-sima and Santa Rosa. From appearances the bodies had been beried and dug up by the cayotes. The perficies of flesh and hair remaining on the bodies were a flicient to warrant the belief that these were the were sufficient to warrant the belief that these were the skeleters of strangers nurdered on the road. This adds to the long catalogue of murders in California. As is probable, these men were cattle drovers, or men in possession of money for which they were LYNCH LAW IN LOS ANGELES-ONE MAN HANGED

AND ANOTHER SHOT .- One of the most startling transctions that has ever come within our knowlesays The Californian, as occurring among a civilized people, has just been emated in the value of Lexington, some twelve miles from this city. The circumstances, as near as we can obtain them from the constances, as sear as we can obtain them the contribution of the contributing runners and reports in circulation, are something as follows: A Mr. Paine, resident of that place, a few days since revealed to his neighbors the existence of an organized band, consisting of some forty members, possessing written articles of agreement and signatures of the members, having for its object a regular bers, possessing written atticks of agreement and signatures of the members, having for its object a regular system of robbers, and assassination if necessary to carry out their designs. Mr. Paine stated that he had been induced to join them by threats against his life made by some of the party, among whom were his own brother-in-law, a certain Adolphas Moore, who it appears has ever borne a very load character, and it is said formerly murdered a man at El Paso, on his way to this country a year or two since. He stated that a plan had been haid to tob a Mr. Bacon of Lexington, who was supposed to have a sum of money in his house, and if necessary to prevent discovery, murder him and his family; then they were to make an attempt upon some of the merchants of this city. At the time Mr. P. made this statement, Moore and others of the band had started for the Tenachapy valley, in the vicinity of the Tejon, where Moore was removing his wife, and where it is supposed that the headquarters of the gang existed. A party of men immediately started out in pursuit and overteek Moore, with some four others, at a grocery, sear the entrance to Turner's Pass. On their way back, Moore, in attempting to escape, was shot in the thich, and retaken. On their arrival at Lexingcery, rear the entrance to Turner's Pass. On their way back, Moore, in attempting to escape, was shot in the thigh, and retaken. On their arrived at Lexington, the citizens formed a Lynch court, and after some brief proceedings, the prisoners were on Saturday last taken out to be executed. After reaching the place of execution, and making every preparation, a vote was taken whether or not the prisoners should be delivered ever to the prisoners should be delivered. taken whether or not the prisoners should be delivered over to the civil authorities, when a large majority de-cided in favor of to doing, and the prisoners were then anded over to Justice Cunningham, handed over to Justice Culture. On Sunday night, about 11 o'clock, a party of men seized and bound the guards, and proceeded to hang the prisoners to the celling of a building. In the hurry and confusion, one ceiling of a building. In the hurry and confusion, one of them, by the name of William Hand, escaped, and arrived in this city on Monday afternoon, giving himself up to the authorities, in whose custody he now remains. Wasen was hung, and one other by the name of Moore, shot, and another, the fourth man, is thought to have escaped with Hand. An old man, another of the party apprehended, had been set, at liberry by the mob previously. The above is a brief outline of the facts as we get their. We have been unable to get authentic accounts of the proofs against the party, and are consequently completely in the dark as to to their cultability.

THE MEXICAN BOLNDARY SURVEY STOPPED—RUMOR OF ANOTHER PURCHASE FROM SANTA ANNA.—Parties just arrived from Theson, says The Californicia, bring us the information that orders have recently arrived suspending further operations on the boundary survey between the United States and Mexico, in consequence, it is rumored, of the purchase of another slice of Santa Anna's dominions. It is not improbable that his Supreme Highness, in view of a speedy Hegira from the scene of his triumphs and defeats, has deemed it advisable to line his pockets with the price of his subjects, to be rioted away in the cockpits of Jamaica or in the ball-rings of Havana. Avartee is getting the better of ambition in the breast of his one-legged Majesty

FROM HUMBOLDT BAY AND CRESCENT THE MEXICAN BOUNDARY SURVEY STOPPED-RU-

FROM HUMBOLDT BAY AND CRESCENT

INDIAN DIFFICULTIES AGAIN THREATENED.—We carn that the Indians at the mouth of the Salmon ave quit their rancheries and taken to the mountains, executive their rancheries and taken to the mountains, casing word to the whites "that it is war to the death." The poor Indians in this section have cause o suspect the whites more than any where else. The rdian Agent is calumniated and abused by bad white ner, who tell the Indians that he only wants to get men, who tell the Indians that he only wants to get them to the Reservation so he can get them in a crowd, and then he will bring up a big gau and kill them all at once, and other tales of similar character, which they believe. The immediate cause of their leaving for the meuritains was the recent unprovoked and covarely murder of two prominent indians at the mouth of the Salmon, whose hidelity to the whites has recent with hear mentioned. The Indians of a covarely and cowardly murder of two prominent maints at the mouth of the Salmon, whose fidelity to the whites has never yet been questioned. The Indisms of course conclude if the whites kill friendly Indians that the others will find but little mercy at their hands. It is a notorious fact that certain miscreants have been exerting all their ingenuity to stir up another outbreak, and in which we fear they will be successful.

A. Mr. E. W. Williams, of Buckport, is engaged extensively in curing hams for this market.

Weather.—The average mean temperature of the therscenter for the week ending at 9 P. M. on Wednesday, the 13d inst., was 57-70,100ths—wind prevailing from the W.S.W. On Salmilay it commenced raining, and centinued with seweely an intermission until yesterday morning, when the sun came out bright and clear.

The following is from The Crescent City Herald of the 23d May:

MWHALING. - A Company, we understand, has been Whatise.—A Company, we understand, has been formed in this city for whaling purposes. Our harbor is said to afford great facilities for this business, and the frequency with which these inhabitants of the deep show themselves near our shore costainly augurs success to such an undertaking. The Company have good boats and the necessary implements all on hand.

The New Boars to Versa.—We learn that Mr.

THE NEW ROCTE TO YREEA.-We learn that Mr. THE NEW ROUTE TO YUEEA.—We learn that Mr. D. Keievy has come through from Yreka to the Klansath, and may be expected here in a few days. Scotch George left him at Spanish Bar last work. Mr. Tecker and his associates have meanwhile been engaged in exploring more thoroughly this end of the route (from Crescent City to Siskiyon Mountain) and may probably return about the time of Mr. Kelsey's arrival. reute (from Crescent City to Siskiyou Mountain) and tray probably return about the time of Mr. Kelsey's arrival.

The subscription raised in this city toward opening the catterpillars, &c. Some of it is very forward, being

this thoroughfere through the Klameth region to Yrela smooths as yet to \$2,600. Several owners of cociderable town property have hitherto neglected to contribute anything toward this enterprise, and it is hoped all will make up for lost time and come in for a stare in the good work which is calculated to bene-fit them permanently. The anheavipino, list is still open at Mesers, Hamilton & Co.'s.

Markets. SAN FRANCISCO, Thursday Evening, May 31, 1826.
Fi.oug.—We quote teday's tolerably active jobbing trails it emparises with most of the days of this work, but nothing fourthed in pertance save the succine sale this marnin. At it were old fife or, sanks Happy Valley Mills at \$5: 267.0, at \$4.00 without reasonable. The jubbing trade sums up thus \$4.00 kb. (follow at \$50; 100 or, sanks Jahannolis Mills at \$1.200 or, sanks Jahannolis Mills at \$1.200 or to the property and \$1.00 or to the same up to the same up to the same up to the same up to the same of the is 100 do. Ashbay's Sent-reasons to \$13 fc. st \$13 fc. st \$13 fc. st \$13 fc. st \$15 fc.

Meat - The market is dull as d but few sales have been noted.

8 qu. saria sold for for \$2.25 \$ \$\text{P}\$ such.

Where The market seems unsteady. It has been very intive, but still operations have been made at rates showing a
cline on the former pretendors of bolidars. Still the mass of
electric stilling aftering at the reduced rates, assigning as a reameter belief that the coming harvest will not be sheavy one,
de that after is is gathered and the new crop in the market,
at rates will not rule in view of the anticipated demand, stay
were then they do at present. We quote sales of \$250 sects at
177\frac{1}{2}, 1600 do at \$2\$ \$55; \$56 and \$50 do. at \$16c.

Rasher has been exceedingly quiet to-day; much more so
that lates beth for some time past. Jobeing sales even of
call lots have been remarkably few; \$100 sacks and \$50 do. sold
\$41.50.

OATS-The market has been perfectly dead. We hear of no testions whatever.

Forarous.—But haw sales have been effected. The new
po bing on the eve of arriving renders the market perfect y
eves; 110 seeks sold for acc.; 100 do. at 60c.; and ene lot of

000 mats China No. 1, ex Recebound, sold at 6c.

eins. GENNIES—10 belos Gunny Begs sold last evening and to-day tite, and 40 belos do this evening at 12 jc. cash. Natin—560 begs on Kathay sold at 5c, and 250 cs ex do, on

NAME - 50 Per Ci Balley private ferme.

CIGARE - 6,00 No. 2 Manula Chernots sold at \$15.

DRILD AFFLEE - 150 kegs sold at 16c.; 100 haif bbis. do. at 9c. both sectived ex Kathay.

Liquers - 50 gr. casks and 50 lith casks American Brandy sold in four loss friend lands of importers, at 517854c.; 91 bbis. Whisky at 72 jc.; 18 bbis. American Gin at 65c.

Sold - 1,710 boats No. 1 Pale sold at 8c.; 500 boxes Chemical Chiraca Cin. Crive at Sc.

Mctasses-500 haif bbis. Molarses, ex H. Hoxie, sold at

out We. UGAR-Sales of refined, ex Kathay and Hoxie, to the extent field libbs, and half libbs, at 115 9 fee. Caxilling 46 cs. Adamantines, ex. Hexie, sold on private cime; 6.6 bas, do., in four lots, at 50 \$24 c.

Married.
In San Francisco May 30, William Thomas Mudgett of Cala-eras County, to Miss Fether June Lee of Orleans Co., N. Y. In San Francisco May 30, John H. Collins to Miss Julia McC. In San Francisco May 27, Colmon Tully to Mrs. Mary Portland, O. T., May 3, Jacob R. French to Miss Harriet

6. Capies, all of Multionish Co. On May 1, Royal T. Hawey of Forrest Grove to Miss Lucy L. daughter of the Rev. J. T. Rossoner, of Columbia Co., O. T. At Corvellis May 6, Charles F. Johnson of Niagars Falls to Miss Orlena M. Cardwell of Corvallis, O. T. In Son Francisco May 24, Fdgar F. Gillepile to Miss Saille J. White daughter of Capt. James H. White, formerly of S. Lonis, Mo. onis, Mo.
In Sacramento, May 26, Mr. Thomas Sunderland to Miss Mary
Jackson, daughter of the Rev. Aaron Jackson, of New-York.
In San Frarelico May 25, Mr. Isase S. Church, of Stockton,
Miss Saral L. Fourd, Lite of Philadelphia.
At Ousley's Bar, May 14, Mr. John B. Stone to Mrs. Sarah

At Ousley's Ear, May 14, Mr. John B. Stone to Mrs. Sarah the Dudiey.

In Sen Francisco, May 23, Mr. Hamilton J. May to Mis-eiers J. Geodchild. In San Francisco, May 21, Mr. W. B. Peake to Mrs. Sophia Lester.

In San Francisco, May 17, Mr. Samuel W. Hevrings to Miss Hannah Williard, both formerly of Pittsburgh, Pa. At Covvaille, May 6, Mr. Churles F. Johnson, of Niagara Falls, to Miss Orlens M. Cardwell.

In San Francisco, May 23th, at the residence of her husband, deon Aughinbaugh, Mrs. Elizabeth A. Aughinbaugh, aged 33 year. It San Francisco, on the 29th of May, of dysentery, Mr. J. N. McDioneld, a native of Lidana, (is e of Salum, O. T.,) in the

McDonaid, a neitwe of Lidana, date of Salum, O. T.,) in the Sub-year of biasge.

In San Francisco, May 23, Mrs. Elizabeth Maccarthy, in the 27th year of her age.
In Sacramento, May 36, Cept, David Martin, formerly of Perth Amboy, N. J., szed 43 years.
At Ratilesnake, May 25, of consumption, Arnee O. Getchell, fermerly of Eurham Me.
in San Francisco, May 30, of Panasta fever, Mr. Augustus Morie, late of Philadelphia, in the 44th year of his age.
In San Francisco, May 25, Emma W., daughter of Luke if. and Mary A. Perkins, aged 4 years and 6 morths.
In San Francisco, May 16, Dr. H. Pelan, aged 33 years, a native of Belliat, Ireland.

San Francisco, May 18, 57: II. Pelant, agree of Helfart, Ireland.
Mule Town, May 9, of typhoid fovor, Charles Sisson, forly of Brandt, Etie Co., N. Y.

OREGON.

We have files of Oregon papers to May 26, two

We have files of Oregon papers to May 26, two weeks later than previous advices.

POLITICAL.—The papers are crowded with poolitical disquisitions and violent partisan abuse. In fact, they contain nothing else. The general election takes place throughout the Territory on the first Monday in June, at which time a Delegate is to be elected to Congress, and members of the Legislature and other County officers to be chosen. Gen. Gaines, the Whig and Know-Nothing candidate, and Gen. Lane, the Democratic candidate, have been stumping the Territory for a month past. At a meeting in Dallas, Polk County, they got so excited that Lane called Gaines a fier, whereupon a fight took place on the stand in iar, whereupon a fight took place on the stand is presence of an interested and excited audience. The belligerent candidates were separated just in time to prevent a free fight between their friends all around. land on the 26th. To judge by the fury of the Oregon papers one would suppose that upon the result of the political compaigndepended the destinies of the world.

SANDWICH ISLANDS.

We have files of Honolulu papers to May 5, a fort-

From the report of the Collector of Customs it ap-

From the report of the Collector of Customs it appears the total tunnage of the vessels sailing under the Hawnian flag is 9,300 tuns.

WATLIKE PREFARATIONS.—Mr. R. C. Wyllie, Minister of War, in his annual report to the Legislature, recommends strongly the establishment of a regular military force, and indulges in the most fearful predictions in case his recommendations to the Legislature are not attended to. He says:

"It is well known to the King's Government that ever since 1848, I have urged the necessity of a regularly organized military force; that I predicted dangers as likely to eame upon us from California; that I instructed Mr. Jarves and Mr. Judd, in 1849, to represent those dangers to the Government of the United States; and that in all my preceding reports as Secretary at War I have pressed the subject with great earnest poss.

"I may therefore lay claim to some credit for prevision; events that occurred during last year, and others more serious, which were theatened, fully confirmed my predictions made years before. Without entering into particulars, which would condemn a few and hurt the feelings of many, I solemnly warm the representatives of the lawsting records, as they love their sovereign and their which would condemn a few and burt the feelings of many, I solemuly warn the representatives of the Hewsian people, as they love their sovereign and their existence as a nation, not to vote against the appropriation asked for the military, without first applying to General Prince Kamehemehn, Commander-in-Chief, to see my despatches to bis Excellency, M. Keknanoa, Governor of Oshu, dated 11th, 17th and 27th November, 1854. I wish to be understood in the plainest sense of my words, when I say that there is not a representative of the people who, after reading those despatches, can vote against as full an appropriation for a military ferce as the revenue of the kingdom can almit of, without betraying the rights of his sovereign—the very existence of the Hawaiian people; and I add, with all becoming respect, without violating his own outh to support the Consideration and the laws. When the kingdom right is in darger, do not be deluded by the fineich breit is in darger, do not be deluded by the fine-ouncing phrises of public improvements."

Mr. Wyllie therefore asks of the Minister of Finance

Mr. Wyllie therefore asks of the Minister of Finance the sum of \$50,000 for the support of the srmy, 198 strong for the coming year. Referring to the apprehence attacks of fillibusters he says:

"We need never apprehend that such vagabonds will invade us in any force beyond what, with proper organization, we can overcome. The nearest point from which they could come upon us is California and to bring even 200 men from thence at say \$50 per head would require \$10,000, to say nothing of their arms and arcourtensents. Such men are only tich in the intensity of their desire to seize the property of others and in their readiness to commit any number of murders that may be necessary to secure their others and in their readiness to commit any number of murders that may be necessary to secure their body. Yet I must not conceal from you that it has been reported that men possessed of large means in San Francisco, and not unknown to individuals residing among conselves, have been ready to intrush the means of fitting out a fillibustering expedition equius these Islands. With the example of Texas, Cubs, the Peninsula of Baja California, and of Ganyanus before us, we must not shut up our ears to such we range." He advises the purchase of a dozen light brass field-

pieces, and says the old iron guns bought in Boston in 1850 without shot to fit them are entirely usoless (x-THE V. HEAT CROP ON MAUL. The Polynesian

pow in blossom, and this will be ready for harvest by the middle of May. To all appearances the crop will be good, and if good weather occurs during harvest it will make flour much superior to any hitherto manufactured in three islands.

We have also received a few heads of the wheat itself from the field of Mr. Cummings of Makawao, which look unusually promising, and from which he anticipates forty husbels to the acre.

MEV TARIEF ACT.—The Polynesian of May 5 contains the new tariff act passed by the House of Retrievantslives on May high.

of Representatives on March 2s.

The nain festures of this act are: 1. It reduces the cuty on liquor from \$5 to \$3 per gallon. 2. It imposes a duty of \$1 per gallon on wines of a strength between 18 and 20 per cent of alcohol, which now pay a duty of 5 per cent ad qalorem. 3. Instead of a uniform duty of 5 per cent, on all other recobandise, this act admits a class of course for and three other classes at

dmits a class of goods free, and three other classes at, 10, and 15 per cent ad valorem.

The best feature in the bill, and the only desirable re in itself considered, is in the language of the Minister of Finance, to "facilitate the negotiation of new treaty stipulations, by which our logislation "can be free and national, until which we are not a free

"can be free and national, until which we are not a free "and independent Government." Section? provides that this act shall take effect in twelve mouting after its publication in The Polymenian in west spect, "provided that it is not in violation of any "treaty existing at the time." The 6th article of the treaty of 1846 with France, is the only treaty stipulation which prevents this Government from enacting this or any other legislative measures it may choose for the regulation of the internal affairs of the Kingdom; and we are happy to believe that the Commissioner of France shads tready to negotiate a new treaty, by which the restrictions new imposed shall be removed, and the Government left, as by the English, American and other treaties, free in the exercise of all its sovereign rights. its sovereign rights.

THE NEW-YORK LIQUOR-DEALERS SOCIETY.

Ever since the adeption of a Prohibitory Liquor Law by the Legislature of this State was in the re-metest degree probable, the fiquor-selling fraternity have been in the greatest construction, and numerous meetings have been held in this City, from which the reporters of the press were as carefully excluded as though the rumsellers had adopted the formula o the Know-Nothings. In December last the Liquor Deniers' Society was organized on the following by Whereor, A crisis has arisen in the political history of centry, in which a furation, inclineant and highed parassum d to covern the legislation of the country by a uniformation of the country by a uniformation of the country by a uniformation of the legislation of the legislation of the legislation of little particle who signed the particle of the line is enable rights of "likely and the purmet of happiness," asserted by the interpretable of the legislation of ladependence, we were established by the assertings of our ancestors in the little of t Dealers' Society was organized on the following basis: convened for the promotion of the aforesaid objects; product, that this Society shall be represented there in.

The most extravagant reports of the power of this So

ciety in money and members having obtained currency, we have been at considerable pains to a certain its a tual strength. This task has been difficult, as the persons applied to for information mostly decline to give it. On our applying to the prominent leader of the movement, he declined furnishing any definite infor-mation as to the nemerical strength of the Society, or the extent of its funds, further than the following:

"It is strong enough in votes to whip any candidate for office, either in the State or in the City, who is opposed to its interests. The Society does not interd to nominate men for office unless compelled to do so by the known bosti ty of the nominees of the Whig or Democratic parties to its interests. Already deputations from some of the Lodges of the Know-Noth ings of this City and of Westchester County have waited upon the leading men of the Liquor Dealers' So-cisty to solicit the assistance of that body in the Fall Liection, offe ing to pledge themselves to elect men adverse to the Prohibitory Law, lif they can obtain the assistance of the Liquor Dealers. We told them we could promise nothing of the kind, that if they put up the right sort of men we should unite upon them and carry the election. They professed to be able to elect their men without our hein; but we told them we held the balance of power over every party, and intended to maintain it too." The Cap tain continued-" and so we do. There are 8,000 Lique dealers in this City whose property and business are at stake, to say nothing of the number of persons in their empley, whom this law if carried out will deprive of their means of subsistence. And then consider the disastrous effects of this law. What would property be worth here with 8,000 stores empty and useless Already it has broken down many a business; the jewelty business it has almost ruited." We inquired in what way? He replied "The jewelers depend upon the liquor sellers for their business in a good many ways. All of the bar-tenders, the clerks at the hotels, the sporting men and liquor merchan saving up their loose change, lest this law should go into operation and leave them high and dry without business or resources. And so the fast men do n't buy \$150 watches and \$50 tob-chains; the merchant can't give his wife and daughters 2500 or \$600 to spend on Broadway fivery; and The Herald is full of advertisements of fast negs and wagons for sale, when their owners should be driving them along the Avenue. Property on Broadway, my own with the rest, has gone down fully one-third in value in consequence, and

the end will be still more disastrous." When asked if the Liquor sellers intended to respect the law as long as it stood on the statute book, he replied, "Not a bit of it! Do you suppose I m going to shut up my bar, or sell on the sly? come in here, or go anywhere else and get a drink with the same facility as before the Fourth." It being suggested that the authorities would perhaps see that the law is strictly enforced, he replied-" We intend to test the legality of the law in the highest courts. And until they decide against us we shall sell the same as before, and nobody can hinder us from doing so.

But will not the Carson League be after you? 'Not a bit of it," said he. "There is not an officer of it that we have not purchased body, soul and breeches. We know all about them, and there is not a spy among them that is not afraid to make known where he lives. We have spotted them all-have got their books, and know just how much every co tributor to it has paid. The League is bankrupt, and the founders aint worth a cent. They talk about calling out the military to enforce the law. Now I know ust as much about the military in this city and in the State as the next man, and I tell you there wont be the first soldier that will aid in enforcing this abomica hie law. Six weeks ago every member of the crack regiment of this City resolved to resign if they were called upon to carry out this law. And it's just the same with all the rest of the citizen soldiers-they ever could be got to submit to such a degradation. But the constitutionality of the law wont be set the Courts this year, and we will elect a Legislature next Fall that will repeal it instanter. Mind you, we shall not meddle with the political Conventions, but I guess we'll lock pretty closely after the Primary Elections. We have got that all cut and dried."

He further stated that the liquor dealers had pledged themselves to subscribe \$80,000, to which he was to add \$10,000 more, when they intend to start a daily paper in this City to advocate their interests. How uch of this amount has already been contributed be did not mention; nor did be state how many liquor dealers had joined the Society, except that "soon the question wil not be how many have joined us, but how many are there who do not belong to the

We called at the office of the Society in Odd-Fellows Hall. Several persons present were engaged in registering their names and paying their initiation fee of ten dollars each. After these had retired, inquiry wras made of the person in charge of the books how to any members the Society now numbered. He replied about 2,600; and then, as if he had unwitting y made a blunder, be demanded the reason for a king the question. Being informed that it was for the information of the readers of THE. TRIBUNE, he was wrathy,

but growing more cool, he stated that he was no authorized to give any further information about the

So the great Liquor Dealers' Society, which is to govern the City and State of New-York with its votes and money, dwindles down to a paltry 2,600 mem-bers. The initiation fee of each person is \$10, which would make the funds of the Society from this source \$26,000. The annual dues are \$4 from each member; and allowing the present number of members to have belonged to the Society since its organization the sum total of the Society's receipts would amount to only \$31,500. Deduct from this the cost of the numerous favorable "opinions," the defense of cases of violation of the License Law in the Courts, the expense of publishing the aforementioned opinions, the retaining ices of the numerous lawyers of distinction who have been engaged in their behalf-counting in their favor the "retainer" which Charles O Cenor indignantly re turned—and the treasury of the Liquor Sellers' Socio

ty cannot contain over \$15,000 at the present time. It is said that there is a Liquor Dealers' Society in every Ward in the City, the members of which aggregate a much larger number than is bere given above; but on the other hand it is said that the names of the members of the Ward Associations are all entered upon the books of the Liquor Dealers' Society and orm part of the 2,600.

In Brooklyn the liquor dealers have organized on the same plan as in New-York-each member contributing \$10 on entrance toward the general fund. Mayor Hall computes the number of dealers in rum in the consolidated city at 3,000, but it is probable that not enc-balf of that number have joined the organization; and as a proof of how hopeless the men engaged in the liquor business in that city regard the experiment of defeating the law in the Courts, nearly all of the Brocklyn distillers have suspended operations, and the peer, consumptive, swill fed cows are being turned out to crop the green grass.

FESTIVAL OF THE GERMAN MUSICAL SOCIETIES-THEIR RECEPTION.

Vocal Societies of the Northern, Eastern and Southern States commenced. The arrival and reception of the great body of Singers of other States occurred that evering. At 9 o'clock in the evening the Vocal Societies of New-York, Broomlyn, Hoboken and other places in this vicinity, accompanied by the Turners, marched down the Bowery to the City Hall with drums beating and colors flying, attended by several fine bands of music. Arriving there they formed into a square and dispatched about two hundred of their number to Castle Garden to meet their expected guests. A crowd of thousands of spectators who had ssembled in the Park awaiting the arrival of the united Societies listened to several fine performances of music given by the Turners' Brass Band. Finally, at 11 o'clock, the booming of cannon announced the arrival of the strangers at Castle Garden. They soon afterward marched up Broadway to the City Hall, a uted on their route by music, songs of welcome and huzzas. The procession was then newly formed by marsha's on horseback and marched directly to their headquarters in Washington Hall in Elizabeth st., on account of the lateness of the hour and the fatigue which they had undergone. Their procession constituted one of the finest spectacles ever witnessed in this City. They marched with their numerous banners and the beloved stars and stripes of their new "Vaterland" in fraternal harmony, near by the old black-red-golden standard of old Germany, the red universal republican colors and the rich silk banners of the singers, embroidered by "zarter Mione Hand" tender leve's hand)-with their numerous torch-lights and lanterns "changing night into day;" with their brilliancy and with the display of military order and spirit so inpate with the German race. The Turners marched in rank and file in front and rear of the procession. In the large but literally over-crowded rooms of Washington Hall Mr. Steffen, Rudolf Lexow, Esq., President of the festival, being sick, welcom the Sangergaste in a few brief and appropriate remarks, and then there took place a general greeting and a fraternizing scene which lasted until a very late hour. Yesterday was a day of repose, private exterts innerts and rehearsals, preparations for the general schearsal at Metropolitan Theater at 9 o'clock this morning, and for the grand Concert to be held there at 8 o'clock in the evening, on which occasion will be given several of the finest specimens of new German opera music, never heretofore executed in this country.

The following is a list of the forty-five Societies par taking in the grand festival, so far as could be ascer-

Albany, N. Y.: Quartettelub; Baltimore: Arbeiter-Gerangverein, Arion, Harmonie, Liederkranz, Turner-Sangerbund; Boston: Orpheus; Danbury, Conn.: Harmonie: Harrisburg: Eintracht; Hartford; Lie derkranz; Manaynk, Pa.: Schiller-Sængerbund; Newark, N. J.: Eintracht: New-Haven, Conn.: Teutonia Mannerchor; Norwich, Conn.: Orpheus; Patersen, N. J.: Germania; Philadelphia: Arbeiterbundos-Gesangverein, Cactiens-Gesangverein, Concordia, Entracht, Germania-Chor, Junger Mænner-Chor, Manuer-Chor, Liedertafel, Sængerbaud; Poughkeepsie, N. Y.: Germania; Richmond, Virginia; Wash-

ington, Va.: Germania, Sangerband. United Societies of New-York, Brouklyn and Williamsburgh, L. I., New-York: Germania, Harmonia, Liederkranz, Loreley Manner-Chor, Orpheus, Rheinscher Sangerbund, Sangerrunde, Schillerbund, So-laheform Gesangverein, Teutania Mannerchor.

Each society of the strangers is the invited guest f one of the New-York societies.

The office of the New-Yorker Demokrat in Chatham t., by which the procession moved, was illuminated, nd exhibited banners in front of the building, upon

which were German words, in substance as follows: The New-Yorker Demokrat bids the Singers a hearty welcome." "The German song speaking to the heart with German power, shall mightily unite us in the new fatherland

THE MORALS AND RELIGION OF MIS-SOURI AND KANSAS.

The Rev. Frederic Starr, the elergyman who was recently driven from his home in Weston by the elavecrats of that region, gave at the Tabernacle last evening a discourse on "The Moral and Religious Condition of Mi souri and Kansas.

The Rev. Mr. IHOMPSON, Paster of the Society, said previous to the discourse that the brother who was to address them had been for, five years a misionary of the American Home Missionary Society. cause he had refused to prastitute his Christian manhood to a system which gave to one man power over another, he had been driven from the country. On Tuesday night he would speak of the politicaraspeet of the question. To-night he would confine him-If to its moral and religious bearings.

The Roy. Mr. STARR tank the stand and said that first among the religious denominations in Missouri ,009 Cutholics, and they had a college with 27 prostors. In Kansan the nine best lots in Leavenworth were lately bought, and a Catholic Church and Numbery were being erected. Next to the Catholic was the Methodat Church South. They always pronounced it the Methodist Church South, and sometimes emphasized the last word with a clap of the hands. He had lately heard from a very reliable source that when once the discipline of the Methodist Church was reprinted in that city, the sentence "No Toember of this Church shall ergage in buying or selling men, women or children," was changed so as to read, "men, women and children," and his in-formant nesured him that it was an absolute fact that sense men in the South would sell men and women without children, or men and children without women, saving the other third until the next sale. Wherever saving the other third sain the best sale. Wherever churches divided on the question of Slavery ground was lost. It was a good thing to have the Union contained. There were some eight or ten churches which adhered to the Methodist Episcopal Church North. A

refused by the Missouri Legislature. In addition, there were some seventy German Churches, all of which addered to the Northern Church. The late Platte County fulmination against Northern Methodist ministers was directed against a fine old man who confined himself principally to cultivating a very fine farm he had about four miles from Weston, and a poor German preacher who might perhaps get \$100 a year for treaching to three or four concretaions. They came man preacher who might perhaps get \$100 a year for preaching to three or four congregations. Then came the Baptists divided into two classes. The first believed in fate and practiced their belief so far as to be entirely inactive is relation to Missions, Slavery and Temperance. They were called Hard Sides. He had heard of seven ministers in the same town being caurk on one day. The next were the Campbellites numbering two hundred thousand. The arrangements of this church were to take in everything. It had ne particular doctrives, but if a man would say "I believe Jeans Christ is the Son of God!" and would carry out his belief and be baptized by immersion he would be saved. He had a studied this system for five years and this he thought to be the essence of it. He or sidered that to be a doctrine more debauching to religious sentiments than any other. It was making

considered that to be a doctrine more debauching to religious sentiments than any other. It was making the way of salvation too easy. The effect was most disastrous upon other denominations, especially the Methodist Church. In the South there was a greater strife among denominations than in the North, and other churches took in metabers who were insufficiently converted. The Presbyterian Church had adopted Methodist doctrines and were far more efficient there than the Old or the New School. In emotional meetings the Cumberland Church could lead everything. They preached the longest scramons, prayed the longest prayers and spatted their hands the hardest of all. The Old and New School Presbyterians were about equal and they grew slowly and solidly. Their churches were the most influential. The Old School in the South was par exc lience; the Pro-Slavery and the New School was driven into Anti-Slavery any way. The terrible word "Abolitionist" was used so the New School was driven into Anti-Slavery any way. The terrible word "Abolitionist" was used in the Scotta as an instrument to murder men with. Put all the crimes in the New-York State statute book together and represent the aggregate of their turpitude by some one word if possible, and that word would be to Atolitionist as clean paper to blackest night. When this terrible stigma was affixed to those churches who a here to the New School, many of their members flinched. He had never presched Abolition. When he went there he had a little Sunday school of some fifteen or eighteen scholars, and some of the slaves wanted to come to the school to see the pictures and see what was going on. He spoke to the master of a slave whom he intended to emancipate about fitting has to entering upon his freedom, and offered to teach him to read and write if he would consent. The master consented, the slave desired it and he commenced teaching him. Soon two girls who lived in the same house wanted to come, and obtained permission of their On Saturday the Sixth Anniversary of the United consented, he slave desired it and commenced teams ing him. Soon two girls who lived in the same house wanted to come, and obtained permission of their master; by and by two men came, and then two more girls. He thought that as it was done with the written permission of their masters he should get along well enough. But after a while he went down to Parkville to a protracted meeting, and one morning he was reading a newspaper there and his eye caught an article—a regular Southern article—an article which without saying anything said everything. It was after that fashion: "Is it true that a "certain individual is toaching the nigger population to rend and write? If it is true we would advise "men to be up and doing." He showed it to Mr. Park, the man whose press was thrown into the river, an Elder in that Church, a man of wealth and a slave-holder, and he advised him to put a letter in the paper. So while the excitement was up he wrote a letter. But in that country it was always safest to speak No. 2. On his way home he called on the Justice of the Circuit Court at Platte City and explained the whole matter to him. The Judge's wife was precondand listened with great inters at. She said at the close: "That's too bnd! If we hadn't moved over that very "week we did, I was going to send my two girls over the tree of the contraction of the contra "That's too bad! If we hadn't moved over that very week we did, I was going to send my two girls over "to you." Mr. Starr said that he had had some thirty ambiestions, but had relieved only the seven who browcht the written permission of their masters. The Judge considered the matter and told him that he had done what was right. He showed him the letter, and asked him if he should publish. "Oh, no, "the Judge said, "if you print that is the paper they will "reply and get up a fight. Go home, and if any of your "friends, if any member of your church wishes to talk to you about it don't say a word; but go "home and provide yourself with the best bowie-knife and the best revoiver that you can, and then "if any man touches you just make a specimen of him." That same Judge, at the polls in Kausas, while make. "if any man touches you just make a specimen of him."
That same Judge, at the polls in Kausas, while making a Pre-Slavery speech—he is an Elder in the Old School Church—said, "We must make Kausas a "Slave State—peaceably if we can, foreibly if we must." Mr. Starr proceeded to say that he wout home; he had a big juck knife, and he took it out and laid it on the bureau and slept with it there two nights. It was on Saturday that he went home. He lottered on the way so as to enter the town just about dask. On Tuesday he had an engagement to go to St. Joseph's. He found that his wife had received two letters for him, one of them promising him a very peculiar kind of a rice on a very peculiar kind of a roll, and he went to the stage office and told them to stop Mordey morning instead of Tuesday. As his wife was cuite timid he took her with him. He preached that Funday as though rothing had happened and nothing was said to him about it. At St. Joseph's they had a most gracious meeting for four weeks, and one hundred and sixty members were added to the Church there, and after they got heme they had a meeting then and the members ip of his church was doubled so that that was a bad time to make up the matter. But that little thing gave his opponents a handle, and they did not forget it. In conclusion he exherted Christians not to treat their Southern brethren harsbly—many of them were more thoroughly enslaved than their servants. Let them hat same Judge, at the polls in Kansas, while man conclusion be exhorted Christians not to treat their Southern brethren harshly—many of them were more thoroughly enslaved than their servants. Let them pray for them but let not the fact that they belonged to the same Church with slaveholders make them speak in favor of slavery. That was more than even slaveholders demanded. When he went to that country he found the fittle church where he settled several undred dollars in debt, now the church had some 7,000 worth of property; they had enlarged their

bundred dollars in debt, now the church had some \$7,000 worth of property; they had enlarged their church and built a parsonage.

The Rev. Mr. Thompson asked him to tell the immediate cause of his removal.

Mr. Syang said that last year they attempted to drive him out, and he railied his friends around him enough to make the decision "stay" instead of "go." That contest broke up the great organization to carry Slavery into Kansas. They were obliged to form a secret association. That association boasted of commanding at a few hours notice the services of 15,000 atmed n.c. and an onlimited treasury. It was that which threw Mr. Parks's press into the river, and runors came to the clip that he would be the next victim. It was his wish to stay. His Church told him that if he did they would stand by him; but the only result would be to sacrifice first bimself, and then they would go one by one. His wife feured very much to stay in the city or for him to remain, and so he came away two days in advance of what he supposed would be a warning to leave. He had never received any personal insult. The only answer men got when they asked, "Why don't you flog Start?" or "Why don't "you hang him?" was, "He has got so many "friends." He came away with as much dignity as he could, but a little faster than he washed to.

Two STEAMERS SUNK .- The officers of the ste

Two Syramers Susk.—The officers of the steamer Amazon, in from St. Joseph yesterday, brings intelligence of the sinking of the steamer Express, bound to this port from Council Bluffs. The accident took place on the 15th ult., near Spar Island, where she struck a snag and sunk to her boiler deck in a few misutes. She is an old boat and badly sank, and will doubtless be a total loss. Her cargo, the most of which will be lost, consisted of grain, hemp, policy. Acc. We understood it was insured by an open policy. There was no insurance on the boar, and she was recently purchased by Capt. H. D. Smith, her commander, for \$5.500. The Amazon took off 200 sacks of grain and a lot of rigging, furniture, &c.

The steamer Belle Golding, bound to this port from Fittsburgh, struck a snag in Devil's Island Chute, or Monday, about 1 o'clock P. M., and sank in about 20 minutes to her cabin floog. The pilot attempted to take her through the Chute, and finding that he could not succeed, commenced backing her out. The snag eatered her hull near the stern and passed up through the ladics' cather. The passengers and crew got out on a coal boar which was in tow, and were all saved. The beat and cargo will be a total loss. The Bolic Golding was a stern wheel boat, valued at \$15,000, and we understand was fully insured in Fittsburgh. She was owned by Capt. Golding, her commander. The cargo consisted of dry good and manufactured articles, and we learn was a very valuable one.

Errarels Of A'Suspession Bander.—Workmen Berrarels.

BREAKING OF A SUSPENSION BRIDGE,-Workmen Breakiso of a Suspension Bridge.—Workmen have been employed for some weeks past putting new timbers under the wire suspension bridge across the Cumberland at the city. Yesterday between 6 and 7 octock, P. M., as a six-horse wagon, known as the Gallatin pact et, loaded with groceries, was going across on the bridge, and when near the center some of the new timbers broke, prechitating the wagon and team, together with a buggy in which a gentleman asmed Hall was riding, and several boys, into the river below. About 100 feet of the bottom of the bridge went down with them. The cables are all safe and sound. Mr. Hall escaped with a dreaching and but little demage; the boys and the driver of the wagon slos gotout of the water safe, the driver being the only one hut—one of his legs were broken. The wagon, buggy and horses are a total loss. There may have been other persons on the bridge, but if there were, and they went down, nothing has transpired as have been other persors on the bridge, but if ther were, and they went down, nothing has transpired a yet concerning them. The bridge is a melanchol-looking wreck, but can be easily and rapidly re-paired. [Nashville Whig, June 17.